High Performance Computing Based Simulation for Healthcare Decision Support

(2013.09 - 2016.07)

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INTRODUCTION

- Emergency Department (ED) is the main entrance to healthcare system, the Efficiency and Quality of Service (QoS) in ED has big influence to the whole healthcare system.
- > Patients arrive the ED without prior appointment, some of them with unstable conditions and must be treated quickly!
- > Some EDs are overcrowding and work with limited budget.
- > ED is a complex system with many constraints!

>....



Problems to solve



To make decisions to solve these problems, there are many questions should be answered first to support the decision, e.g.,

- * If the number of arrival patients doubled, what will happen?
- * If we increase 20 more careboxes, the overcrowding could be solved?
- * The budget decreased, how QoS will be affected? which staff can be reduced? doctors? nurses? ... ?

*****....



How c Simulation ct of a decision without the commitment of any physical resources or interruption of the system?

My Agenda

- Introduction
- The Emergency Department Simulator
- Use of the Simulator
- Demo applications
- Conclusion and Future work

WHAT IS AN ED SIMULATOR?

- Emergency Department:
- Complex Adaptive System .
- Model:
- Agent-Based Model;
- Generalized and Adaptable.

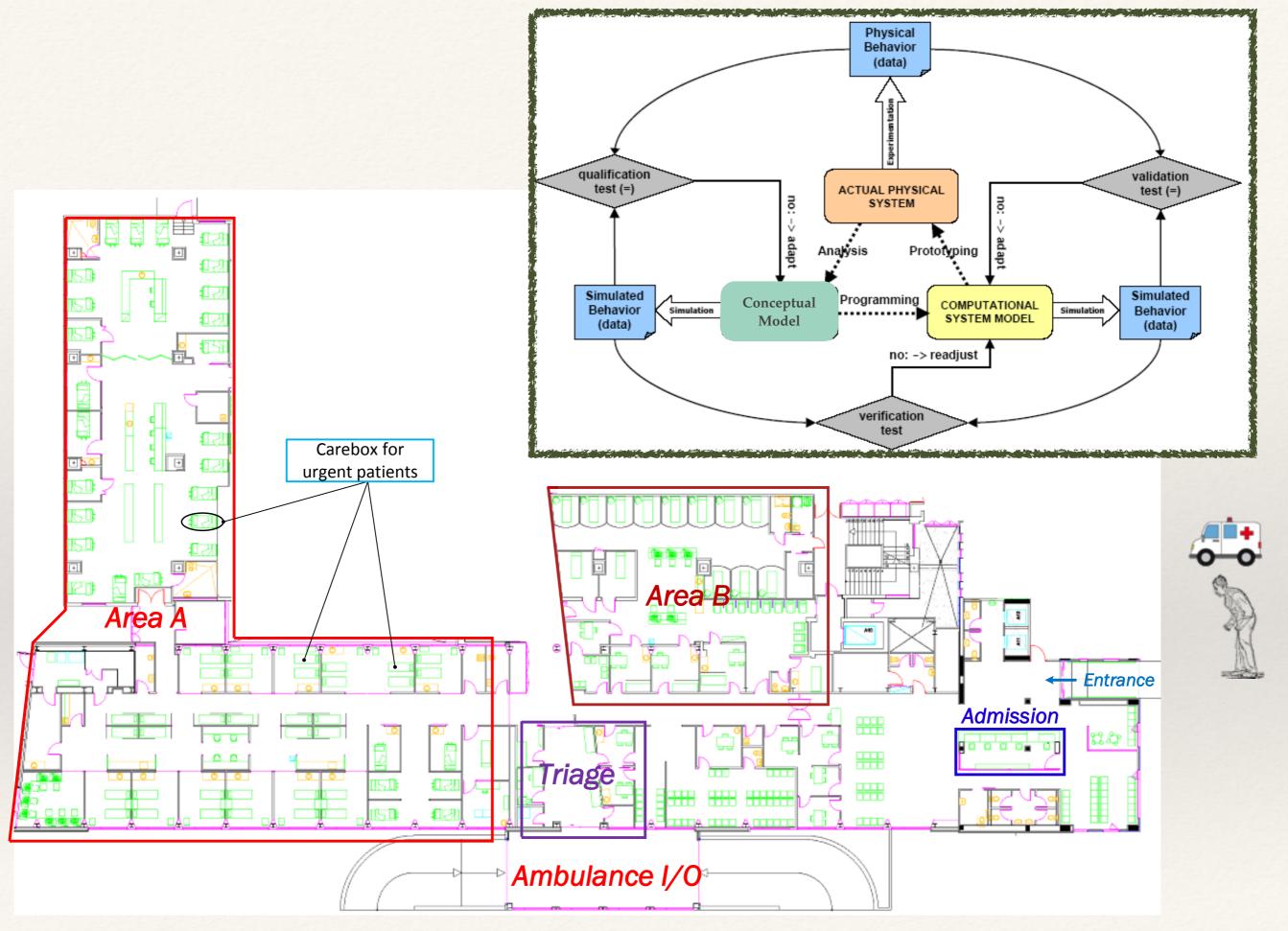
A complex system is one in which there are multiple **interactions** between many different **components**, low-level interactions among components **emerge** collective high-level results.

Emergent Property: an observation about a system that we might not anticipate from the separate study of its individual components (Holland, 1998; Strogatz, 2003).

As the components of a system interact with each other, and influence each other through these interactions, the system as a whole exhibits emergent behavior (Roetzheim). This characteristic makes the output of a system difficult to understand and predict.

Execution:

- Model was implemented on Netlogo;
- HPC is used to deal with the probabilistic agent model and study more scenarios in short time.



One Typical ED (Parc Tauli) in Spain for Model Verification

How IT WORKS?

State transition when interact with other

agents or with time elapsing

Agent(Patient):

Variables:

location

age

I/O

Interacting

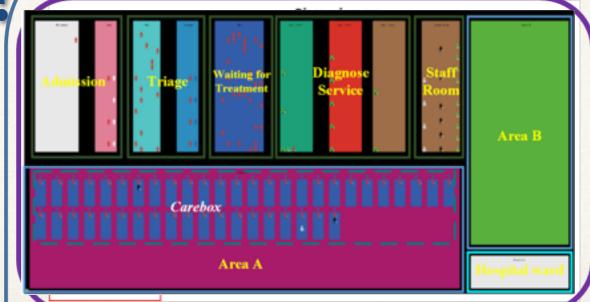
acuity level

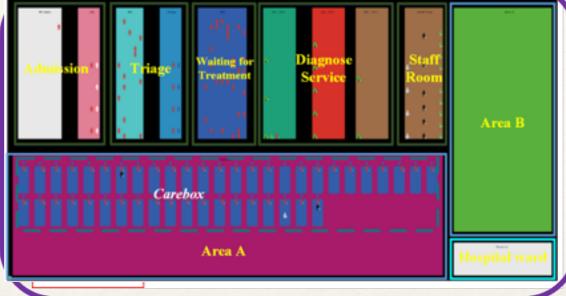
body condition

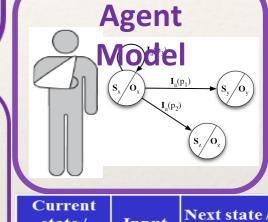
State variables

changed

Emergency Departments







Input

Output

Sy / Oy

Sz / Oz

Sx / Ox

state/

Output

Sx/Ox Ia (p1)

 $S_X / O_X I_a (p_2)$

 S_X / O_X Ia (p3)

Active Agents

Patients

Companions of patients

Admission personnel

Sanitarian technicians

Nurses (Triage, Emergency)

Doctors (Emergency, Specialists)



1 to 1 (One-to-One)

(Multicast)

1 to n

individuals in Zone (Area- Restricted **Broadcast**)

1 to Zone:



I/O

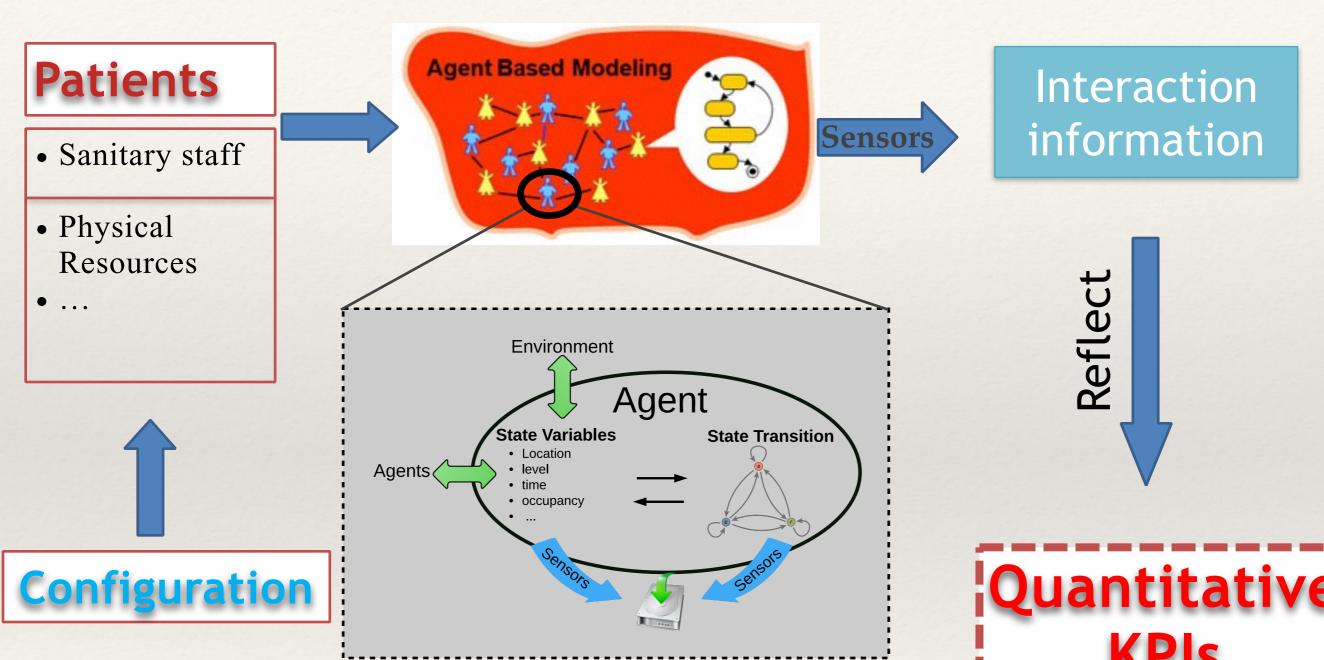
State

transition

Table 1: A PART OF A NURSE'S STATE TRANSITION.

State index	Source State	Destination state	Input		
		•••			
S_t	Waiting for task.	Meet with patient(take blood sample).	blood test task from IS		
$\overline{S_{t+1}}$	Meet with patient.	Waiting for task.	sample take finished		
$\overline{S_{t+2}}$	Waiting for task.	Meet with patient(for treatment)	treatment task from IS.		
$\overline{S_{t+1}}$	Meet with patient.	Waiting for task.	treatment task finished		
$\frac{S_{t+1}}{S_{t+1}}$ S_{t+3}	Waiting for task.	Meet with patient(help discharging)	Discharging task from IS.		
		•••	•••		

How IT WORKS?



Quantitative

ED Simulator

patient(input) √admission staff √triage nurse √nurse **√**doctor configuration **√**auxiliary **√**carebox √laboratory test √internal test √external test √hospital ward √ambulance.

Resource	Capa	acity (#)	Avg. Attention	Time	e (AT, minutes)	AT	Distributio
	day	night	first interaction		follow-up	_	
junior admission staff	3	2		5			Gamma
senior admission staff	2	0		3			Gamma
junior triage nurse	3	1		8			Gamma
senior triage nurse	2	1		6			Gamma
junior doctor in area A		2	20		15		exponential
senior doctor in area A		4	15		13		exponential
junior nurse in area A		5	25		18		exponential
senior nurse in area A		5	20		14		exponential
junior doctor in area B		2	8		7		exponential
senior doctor in area B		5	6		5		exponential
junior nurse in area B		4	11		7		exponential
or nurse in area B		4	7		5		exponential
m dical imaging test room	5	2		45		: -	Beta
laboratory test place	4	2		30			Beta
carebox in area A		50		-		: -	-
chair in area B		60		-			-
auxiliary nursing staff		3		15			exponential
						S	tatistica

Should Execute Many Times for **One Scenario**

Model

scenario

acuity level:

Patient:

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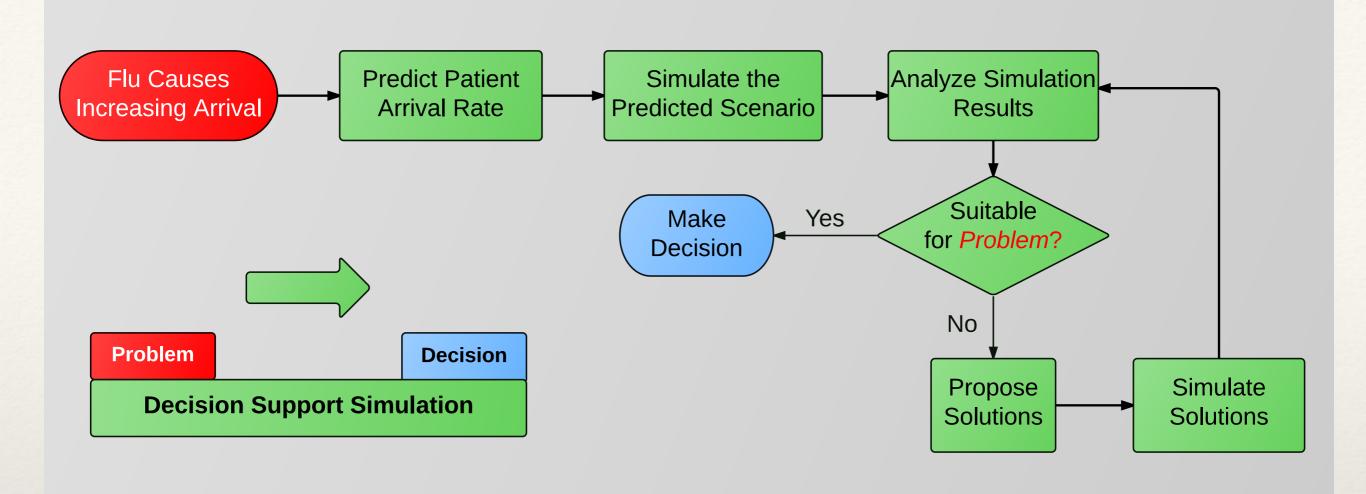
Application Framework for Knowledge Discovery

Simulator User, to discover macro-level system features Macro Level Simulator(Application) Abstraction Path Data Process Layer(Adaptation) Monitoring Layer(Sensor) equirement oriented Micro Level Simulator (Agent Based Model) [Core] simulation scenarios[s1, s2, s3...]



Demo application

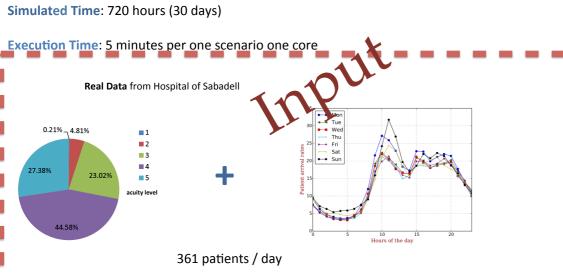
Decision Support for Continuously Increasing Patients Arrival



Scenario

INPUT OF SIMULATOR

Simulation condition:



Capa	city (#)	Avg. Attention	Time (AT, minutes)	AT Distributio	
day	night	first interaction	follow-up		
3	2		5	Gamma	
2	0		3	Gamma	
3	1		8	Gamma	
2	1		6	Gamma	
	2	20	5	exponential	
	4	15	13	exponential	
	5	25	18	exponential	
	5	20	14	exponential	
	2	8	7	exponential	
	5	1 60	5	exponential	
	4	H	7	exponential	
	4	7	5	exponential	
	2		45	Beta	
4	2		30	Beta	
	50			-	
	60		-	-	
	3		15	exponential	
	3 2 3	3 2 2 0 3 1 2 1 2 4 5 5 5 2 5 4 4 2 50 60	day night first interaction 3 2 2 0 3 1 2 1 2 20 4 15 5 25 5 20 2 8 5 4 4 11 7 2 50 60	day night first interaction follow-up 3 2 5 2 0 3 3 1 8 2 1 6 2 20 5 4 15 13 5 25 18 5 20 14 2 8 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 4 7 5 45 30 50 - 60 -	

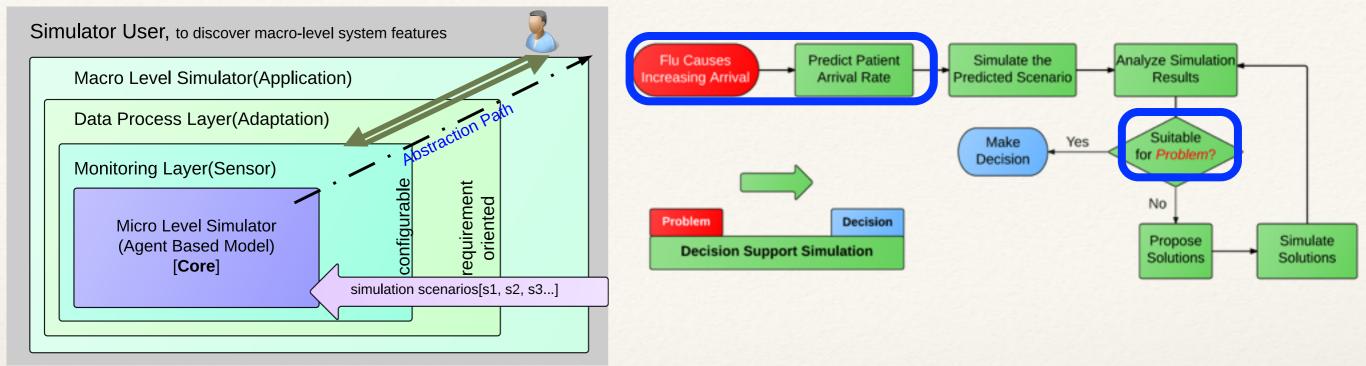


Table 1: LoS and ED resources utilization with increasing arrival patient

Daily arrival	Avera	ge LoS l	oy acuit	y level((hour)	Average utilization of ED resources(%)				
	1	2	3	4	5	Tr_{lab}	N_A	D_A	D_B	N_B
361	10.83	10.30	9.79	3.01	2.81	70.51	40.57	67.94	53.95	43.68
397	10.84	10.90	10.41	3.43	3.81	81.39	46.31	78.29	62.05	50.27
416	11.66	11.28	10.69	3.59	4.12	83.64	48.01	80.59	64.23	52.16
436	11.87	11.73	11.31	3.78	5 20	96 75	50.01	84.50	66.84	54.17
456	11.71	12.09	11.85	3.98	8.94	91.32	51.85	87.19	69.80	56.27

Add two more technicians to laboratory room

Daily arrival	Avera	ige LoS	by acuity	level(hour)	Average utilization of ED resources(%)				
Dany arrivar	1	2	3	4	5	Tr_{lab}	N_A	D_A	D_B	N_B
456	11.58	11.90	11.70	3.65	3.17	60.67	1.99	87.19	69.47	56.65
476	12.54	12.70	14.33	3.80	3.57	64.19	55.04	92.30	73.01	59.42
496	13.23	12.90	33.93	4.02	4.16	66.37	56.90	96.06	76.32	62.25

Table 1: Two more doctors added to area A

Daily arrival	Avera	ge LoS l	by acuity	level(l	nour)	Average utilization of ED resources(%)				
Daily allivar	1	2	3	4	5	Tr_{lab}	N_A	D_A	D_B	N_B
496	10.89	11.01	11.07	3.98	4.15	66.73	57.50	71.84	75.79	61.58
516	11.12	10.86	11.20	4.13	4.79	68.75	58.67	72.99	78.80	64.30
535	11.26	11.31	12.54	4.36	5.82	71.39	60.65	76.00	82.52	67.14

Final Decision:

add Two Laboratory

Technicians

and

Two **Doctors** to area A

Other Analyzed Cases

- ✓ Cross-scenario analysis to **explore** the effect of configurations.
- ✓ Influence of **Ambulance** Service for Departure (one way to relieve overcrowding in real situation);
- ✓ Single Scenario Analysis to **Full Insight** into the System Dynamics (from Micro-to-Macro, Root-Cause Analysis).

Developed Work:

- (1) Created A Generalized Agent-Based Model for ED;
- (2) Implemented and Verified the ED Simulator;
- (3) Implemented the Configurable Meta-Data Sensors;
- (4) Proposed a Knowledge Discovery Framework;
- (5) 2 Publications (SIMUL 2014 and ICCS 2015).

Further Contributions:

- (1) Global Sensitivity Analysis;
- (2) Automatic Calibration;



Thanks for Your Attention!

¡Gracias a todos por todo!



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